ADJOURNMENT OF GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT

New Officers Are Elected for the Ensuing Year.

Denver Selected Practically Without Opposition as the Place for Holding the Next Convention.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—With the selection of officers and the choice of Denver for the National Encampment of 1901 the thirty-fourth National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic pracically came to a close to-day. The officers chosen were:

Commander in chief, Leo Rassleur, St. Louis.

Senior vice commander, E. C. Milliken, Portland, Me.

Junior vice commander, Frank Seamon, Knoxville, Tenn.

Surgeon general, John A. Wilkins, Delta, Ohio.

Chaplain in chief, Rev. A. Drahms, San Quentin, Cal.

Adjutant General Stewart was directed to send telegrams to the President of the United States, General Chaffee at Peking and General MacArthur at Manila expressive of the admiration of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic for their distinguished and patriotic services to the country during the present trying times.

There was no contest for the honor of entertaining the veterans in 1901, Denver apparently being the unanimous choice of the delegates, and the bid of the Western city for the distinction met with no opposition.

The installation of the new officers then took place, and shortly before 6 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

These officers were elected by the Women's Relief Corps: National president, Mrs. Mary L. Carr, Longmont, Colo.; national senior vice president, Mrs. Belle M. Satterlee, St. Louis; national junior vice president, Mrs. Abbie R. Flagg, Battle Creek, Mich.; national treasurer, Mrs. Sarah E. Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y.

The ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic to-night elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Etta Tobey, Logansport, Ind.; national councilor, Mrs. Dr. Julia F. Schade, Philadelphia; senior vice president, Mrs. Julia Ellis, Chicago; junior vice president, Mrs. Mary Jameson, Marine City, Mich.; treasurer, Mrs. Annie Sage, Dayton, Ohio; chaplain, Mrs. Lizzie Garvin, New Jersey.

Officers elected by the Daughters of the Veterans were: National president, Miss Lillian E. Phillips; senior vice president, Elizabeth Pardsley; junior vice president, Carrie Westbrook; chaplain, Clara Martin; treasurer, Ada J. Allen.

AMERICANS AND CANADIANS FIGHT BECAUSE OF TRADE

Trouble Occurs in the Great Slave Lake District and a Seattle Man Is Shot.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 30.—A half-breed named Couillad has just brought word of serious trouble in the Great Slave Lake district, where the American and Canadian traders have had a fight over the trade with the Indians.

The Americans, it was charged, had smuggled large quantities of supplies in and were thus enabled to undersell the Canadians. They also furnished whisky to the Indians. The Edmonton traders grew furious at losing their trade and a fight ensued. Shooting became general, and the Indians, siding with the Americans, joined in. Finally the Americans, who numbered about fifteen, fled to the timber. One of them, August Briese, said to hail from Seattle, was shot and fatally injured, and several of his companions were less seriously hurt.

Mounted police have been sent to the scene. It is feared that the Indians may become restless and an outbreak ensue. This trouble occurred three weeks ago, and it will be some time before news can be obtained.

MAFEKING IS SEVERELY DAMAGED BY CYCLONE

Military Camp Hospital Blown Down and Much Suffering Thereby Results.

MAFEKING, Aug. 30.—A cyclone that visited Mafeking last evening did more damage than the seven months' bombardment. It blew down or unroofed numerous buildings and leveled the military camp hospital, causing much suffering among the sick and wounded. One person was killed and two were injured and there were many narrow escapes.

URIDE SURRENDERS.

Was Chief of the Insurgent Forces in Colombia.

CARACAS, Venezuela (via Haytien cable), Aug. 30.—Advices received here today say that General Uride, the chief of the insurgent forces in Colombia, has surrendered to the Government at Chuchuri.

Negroes Ask Damages.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Frank Moss has been retained by a committee of representative colored men to see what action can be taken to punish the persons who were implicated in the recent outbreak against the negroes in this city.

Claims against the city for injuries received by colored persons in the recent riots filed in the Controller's office now aggregate $260,000.

PEACE IS COMING TO PHILIPPINES

Chaplain McKinnon Says Affairs Are Reaching a Higher Plane in the Islands.

FORMER CHAPLAIN OF THE FIGHTING FIRST.

THE Rev. Father William D. McKinnon is among those who came home on sick leave aboard the United States transport Thomas. When he boarded the vessel he was suffering from an abscess of the liver, but luckily the abscess broke when the ship was a few days on her way out. Ever since Father McKinnon has been recovering. For the last week or so he has been gaining in flesh a pound a day, and now considers himself as well as ever.

Father McKinnon was the hero of the attack upon Manila. He went to the Philippines as the chaplain of the First California Regiment, and when the walled city was under fire he offered to carry a message of peace to the Archbishop of the city. Under a rain of rifle fire he walked along the beach and made a successful entrance into Manila.

When the Californians came home Father McKinnon came home with them, and later was appointed a chapiain in the regular army by President McKinley. He is now home on a two months' sick leave, but is so much improved in health that he will get back to his charge as quickly as possible.

"The California boys who went to the Philippines with the first expedition would not know the islands if they saw them today," he said. "Everything seems to be settling down to a good business basis, and the back of the rebellion is broken. A single company of United States troops could march from one end of Luzon to the other and meet with no opposition. Once in a while a few soldiers, say a corporal's guard, will be attacked, but a body of twenty-five men or over will never be molested. No one knows where Aguinaldo is, and as far as I could learn nobody cares. He is supposed to be in the north end of Luzon.

"I went back to Manila on the Sherman in December last. Archbishop Chapelle went down with us and he is making a thorough investigation into the status of affairs down there. He is moving with great care and caution and is gathering information from all sources. Quite a number of reforms have been quietly made, but the outcome of the whole matter will not be known for some time to come. All kinds of stories are told against the friars, and all sorts of stories are told in their favor. One-half of what good those self-sacrificing men have done for the Filipinos has never been told. Still all the stories are being listened to by Archbishop Chapelle and he will draw his own conclusions.

"Manila is now almost as healthy a city to live in as any in the United States. Under the supervision of Lieutenant Connors, who came home on the Thomas, the sanitation is almost perfect. The people are peaceful and happy and never in the history of the country has there been so much money in circulation.

"At Negros General Smith has proved himself to be an ideal governor. The island is prospering by leaps and bounds. During the last fifty years there has never been as big an acreage planted in sugar as during the season last past. Governor Smith wants to come home, but the people will not let him. He is the most popular man on the island and has made the spot the most prosperous in the group.

"Judge Taft is making a splendid impression in the Philippines. He seems to have won the confidence of all classes of men and the Filipinos place implicit confidence in him. I think that he will have everything in a fair way to an amicable settlement before the spring.

"Major Sime of the Twelfth Cavalry is the most popular officer in the islands. He went to the Philippines with the California regiment, but went back with the regulars. He is the greatest fighter of them all and the marauders run when he is on the warpath.

"To make a long story short I would like to tell the California boys that the Philippines are not what they were two years ago. Everything is on a higher plane and even if the sword is making the improvement possible the plowshare is not far behind. In every walk of life business is improving and I will guarantee that the output of sugar, hemp and tobacco in 1901 will be greater than in any three years in the past history of the Philippines. And all this will be due to the fact that in spite of the war there is more peace and quietness and more security in the group than ever before in its history."

Father McKinnon says that the Filipinos are eager to assist this country in the present difficulty in China. When the first news reached Manila of the Mongolian outrages the natives went wild with excitement. The departure of the first body of American troops spurred them to action.

General Pio del Pilar was among the Filipino officers who led an army against the American forces and whose protest against American invasion was heard on two continents. Recently he laid down his arms and took the oath of allegiance. As transport after transport sailed for the Chinese shore he begged that he be allowed to organize a brigade of natives and fight against the heathens. He gave assurance of his sincerity, and speaking for his countrymen said they were anxious to be comrades in war with the people they so bitterly opposed but a short time ago.

RUSSIA'S ARMY MOVING RAPIDLY ON TSITSIHAR

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—Dispatches received here under to-day's date report that General Rennenkamp's flying column is pushing rapidly toward Tsitsihar. The telegraph is working from Aigun to Mergen. The Russian losses during the advance were three officers and twenty-two men killed and five officers and seventy-four men wounded.

DETAILS OF SUFFERINGS OF THE LEGATIONERS

Continued From Page 1.

Legation the American troops stared in amazement and inquired if there was a lawn party in progress. They had expected to find the relieved in a worse condition than themselves, whereas the contrast between the appearance of the rescued and the rescuers was surprisingly in favor of the former. The British Minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, was shaven and dressed in immaculate tennis flannels. Mr. Conger, the United States Minister, was equally presentable. The assemblage of ladies was fresh and bright in summer clothing. Only a few civilians were carrying arms.

Plight of Rescuers.

On the other hand, the rescuers were haggard and rough-bearded. They dragged themselves along as if ready to drop, their khaki uniforms dripping with perspiration and black with mud.

But a second glance showed that the rescued were pale and thin. They looked like a company of invalids. Every part of the inclosure testified to their tragic experiences. There was a plat of new graves headed with wooden crosses, including the graves of five children. The second secretary's house was the hospital, and it was filled with wounded. French nuns ministered there. At one time all but four men of the Japanese contingent had been in the hospital wounded.

There were several caves, roofed with timbers heaped over with earth, which served as bombproofs.

The bulletin board was covered with significant notices. For instance: "As there is likely to be a severe dropping fire to-day, women and children are forbidden to walk about the grounds."

Here is another: "Owing to the small supply of vegetables and eggs the market will be open only from 9 to 10 hereafter. All horse meat is inspected by a physician."

Mr. Conger had the first secretary's house. Seventy American missionaries occupied the chapel. The French contingent had the pavilion on the lawn.

Bravery of Women.

The bravery of the women was noteworthy. They became so accustomed to fire that it was difficult to restrain them from walking about the grounds at all times.

When a proposal was made to petition the Tsung Li Yamen for vegetables some said they would rather starve than take help from that quarter. The Yamen's food supply was a farce, only sufficient for one day. When meat was asked for the reply was that this could not be furnished because a state of war existed in Peking.

The Tsung Li Yamen placarded a proclamation exhorting the people to kill all foreigners, because the latter had made war on China in attacking the forts at Taku.

The legations were fiercely attacked from July 17 to July 25. At the latter date a nominal truce was agreed to and extended to August 3, although the Chinese repeatedly violated it. There was considerable rifle fire from August 3 to August 11, and then the Chinese mounted smooth bores. The mainstay of the foreigners was an old gun used by the British in 1860, which was found in a junk shop by Mitchell, the American gunner. This was mounted on a Russian carriage found by an Italian. Ammunition was fitted to it and it was christened the "international gun."

The foreigners remarked that relief had been long delayed, but they insisted that they had never despaired of the outcome. The Chinese are said to admit that they lost 3000 killed during the siege.

The foreigners did not waste their ammunition, shooting only when a target was in evidence. The Chinese method, on the other hand, was a continuous heavy and indiscriminate fire. The enemy would advance to the barricades at night, creeping up with their arms filled with bricks, and in the morning the foreigners would see a new wall a few feet closer. Finally the barricades came so close that talking could be distinctly heard.

During the last two nights the Chinese officers urged their men to charge the foreigners and exterminate them before the international forces could arrive. The Chinese soldiers replied that they could not stand the bayonets. On the night before the relief they fired several thousand rounds, the foreigners replying with two shots only. The Chinese artillery and soldiers in Peking were apparently much inferior to those encountered in the fighting at Tientsin.

The relief of Peking was a notable achievement, chiefly for the forced march of four independent armies over a single difficult road and in sickening weather.

The opposition offered by the Chinese dwindled steadily each day until the relieving columns were in front of Peking. The defense of the city, considering the possibilities of the case, was exceedingly weak. The Japanese are still hammering away at the wall of the northeast section, which has not yet been entered. Probably the Chinese concentrated their forces there, thus giving the Americans and English comparatively easy possession.

Work of Americans.

They advanced along the left canal under cover, the Fourteenth Infantry leading, with the Ninth Infantry and the marines following. From a hill Captain Reilly shelled a pagoda over the Chehua gate until the infantry got close in. The Fourteenth Regiment was extended under cover before the wall, about 300 yards away, when Company E scaled the corner near the gate, under the fire of sharpshooters, Lieutenant Gohn planting the regimental flag. The regiment then crowded with the Russians through the gate unopposed, but every side of the streets leading to the Tartar wall, along which the soldiers passed, was swept by rifle fire from the wall.

The companies dashed across the streets in single file. The British, entering Shaho gate, about the middle of the east wall, were nearest the legations and able to enter first.

The last five days' marching was the worst. It was a terrible strain. The thermometer kept near 100, and was sometimes above that figure. The country was deep with sand and the route lay through shadeless fields of tall corn. The Japanese possessed the greatest endurance and being provided with the best transports they made the pace. The Russians held second place most of the time. The Americans and English were pushed to the utmost to keep up.

Japs Indefatigable.

General Fukashima said that the Japanese might have reached Peking two days before. He probably spoke the truth. They seemed never to rest. Their cavalry and scouting parties were threshing the country ahead and on their flanks, and their outposts kept in constant contact with the enemy, pressing the latter so closely that they threw away their pots, sleeping mats and clothing.

Several hundred Americans dropped out from the heat each day and came straggling into camp this evening. Even the native Indian troops suffered almost as much. The army could be tracked by dead horses. The soldiers drank continually from the muddy river and wells by the wayside, with the result that an epidemic of dysentery set in. The Americans marched during the hottest hours of the day, causing great dissatisfaction among officers and men, who had wished to move in the cool of the morning and evening, like the Japanese and Russians. But with four armies following a single road the more enterprising got the right of way and the others had to follow when they could.

CASUALTY LIST FROM CHAFFEE'S COMMAND

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The War Department this morning received the following casualty list from General Chaffee:

"TIENTSIN, Aug. 27.—Adjutant General, Washington: Following casualties occurred August 24: Private Tillet M. Anderson, Company M, Fourteenth Infantry, died from effects of shrapnel wound; William H. Waldron, second lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, wounded in hand, slight.

"CHAFFEE."

Although this dispatch is signed by General Chaffee, it is not thought at the War Department that it was sent by him.

EMPEROR WILLIAM WILL PROTECT YANGTSE VALLEY

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—In response to an appeal from the Germans in Hankow, Emperor William wired the German Consul to-day as follows: "Tell the German trading community, in answer to their telegram, that protection for the Yangtse Valley will be provided on the arrival of nine warships now on the way to China."

THE EMPORIUM. | THE EMPORIUM. | THE EMPORIUM.

N. S. G. W. Decorations of all kinds at **Department Store Prices.**

THE EMPORIUM and Golden Rule Bazaar.
CALIFORNIA'S LARGEST--AMERICA'S GRANDEST STORE.

"California Venus" Rupert Schmid's beautiful marble statue, on free exhibition in Attraction Hall, second floor.

Prices as low as the Emporium's (for the highest class of goods) are only possible when very large quantities of merchandise are bought direct from the makers and the selling portion of the business is conducted on the most modern economic basis. The largest stocks ever owned by this store have just been bought, and the purchases include many short lines and sample lots that cost us but a fraction of their real value. Here are a few examples of the money-saving possibilities in the big store to-day.

Black Taffeta Sale.
A jobber who wanted ready money closed out to us the balance of his dollar quality **Black Taffeta Silk** at a very special price. It is a real good quality with brilliant luster and extra heavy, suitable for dress skirts, shirt waists or underskirts, full 27 inches wide—our special sale price Friday, per yard..... **76c**

Lace Curtain Sale.
Every curtain that we sell is a dependable curtain; we have heard of curtains as cheap as 50c a pair, but they are not worth having; the 100 pairs that we place on sale to-day are 3½ yards long, 58 inches wide, a handsome design, well covered, strong heavy net; regularly we would sell them and they will be cheap at $1.65 per pair—the price on Friday only will be..... **$1.28**

Men's $15 Cutaway Suits, $11.25.
For Friday and Saturday only, your unreserved choice of any $15.00 Cutaway Frock Suit in the store at **one-quarter off.** The very large assortment includes all-wool black diagonal worsteds, Thibets, Oxford cheviots and fancy cassimeres, all of them this season's newest patterns and colorings. They were made by some of the best manufacturing tailors in America and will be found perfect in fit and finish; to-day and to-morrow only choice for..... **$11.25.**

Saturday Butter Sale.
To-morrow (Saturday only) another special sale of choice Creamery Butter, the quality always sold in our big Pure Food Department; regular size squares—each..... **36c**
Limit of 3 squares to a single customer.

Boys' $10 Blue Serge Suits $7.95
There are only 40 of these suits—we closed out all that the maker had of them—made of extra heavy all-wool fast blue serge, color guaranteed; round cornered sack coats with double-breasted vests, the make and trimmings are of the best, and they would sell in the regular way and be an exceptionally good value at $12.50—our price Friday, and Saturday, if quantity lasts..... **$7.95**

Sale of Neckwear.
Another of our Eastern neckwear buyer's fortunate purchases offered to-day at a third less than real value:
50 dozen of this season's most popular and best selling twice around **Silk Taffeta Scarfs,** handsomely hemstitched and corded, a recognized 50c tie, in
Pink, Heliotrope, Blue, Lavender, Cardinal, Cream, Maise, White, Black.
To-day only, each..... **33c**

Special Sale of Golf Goods.
Until closing time Saturday night the big store offers its entire line of Golf Goods, every article this season's make, the product of the principal manufacturers only, at a great reduction from regular prices.
$2.00 Clubs, **$1.50;** 75c to $4.00 Caddy Bags at **60c to $3.00;** $4.00 per dozen Golf Balls at **$3.50,** and the other requisites of the game at proportionately low prices.
Sporting Goods Department—Second Floor.

Laundry Bags 20c.
Bought a thousand of these extra large laundry bags at an absurdly low price. They are made of a fine quality of sateen, in good dark colorings, and are finished with cord and tassels; bought in the regular way the prices would be 40c and 50c each—on special sale Friday, each..... **20c**
(Limit of 3 to a customer.)

Dress Goods Sale.
A very attractive offering this, but unfortunately there are only 250 yards in the lot; it's a $1.00 grade of all-wool cheviot homespuns in the new fall shades of gray, brown, blue, etc., full 56 inches wide; on sale for this day only, per yard..... **77c**

Sale of Towels.
Bleached Turkish Towels, extra well made, closely woven fabric, long solid loop nap, neat red borders, a good wearing 25c towel, Friday only, each..... **17c**

Sale of Easels.
Parlor Easels of ribbed white enamel wood, with brass top ornaments and fittings, or a natural oak with turn top ornaments and brass fittings; both are the regular size and both are fitted with adjustable picture rests—on sale today at the very special price, each..... **76c**
Toy Department—Second Floor.

Grocery Sale.
Best Eastern Hams—Emporium brand, sugar cured, part of a big contract purchase at less than carload rates, until closing time Saturday night, per pound..... **12½c**
Herring—Genuine Holland Milchners, white and fat, to-day 8 fish for **25c**
Imported Sardines—In pure olive oil, per tin..... **10c**
Cakes—Fresh Frisco Lunch Cakes, to-day, per pound..... **8c**
Corn Meal—Best granulated yellow meal, to-day, 10 pounds..... **20c**
Olives (in bulk)—Fancy full ripe olives, to-day, per quart..... **20c**
Main Floor—Rear.

Liquor Sale.
Yellowstone Whisky—Full quart bottles of this famous whisky, distillery bottling, to-day..... **$1.09**
Port or Sherry—Our regular 6-year-old $1.50 quality wines; to-day, per gallon..... **95c**
Brandy—Full quart bottles of good medicinal brandy; to-day, per bottle... **59c**
Main Floor—Rear.

WOUNDED HEROES FROM TIENTSIN

Continued From First Page.

passage over, all the deaths being due to dysentery:

George W. Baggerly, H, 42d Infantry, August 7; Thomas B. Drummond, A, 39th Infantry, August 8; Moses R. Baxter, D, 30th Infantry, August 8; Edward A. Shellhouse, K, 21st Infantry, August 13; Henry Purcell, K, 17th Infantry, August 21; Eugene Land, C, 39th Infantry, August 24; Corporal Frank T. Strecker, Battery E, 1st Artillery, August 26.

Prisoners—J. A. Mackey, E, 4th Cavalry; H. C. Butler, L, 3d Artillery; Eddie French, C, 6th Artillery; W. Schonette, D, 6th Artillery; Fred Hardy, B, 6th Infantry; T. Raymond, E, 6th Infantry; John Kane, I, 6th Infantry; G. W. Chittenden and L. Smith, M, 6th Infantry; W. J. Crisette, K, 13th Infantry; J. J. Mullen, M. Schultz and C. E. Brown, L, 18th Infantry; W. S. Deaton, G. W. Davis and J. H. Dunbar, M, 18th Infantry; J. R. Galvin, K, 18th Infantry; T. Machette and B. N. Miller, M, 18th Infantry; W. Robison, D, 18th Infantry; C. O'Bryne, K, 19th Infantry; J. W. Monaghan, A, 21st Infantry; M. J. McLaughlin, D, 21st Infantry; W. Rochette, I, 23d Infantry; J. Cannell, A, Field, Bruce Sage, John Kelly and D. Pyles, K, 23d Infantry; C. J. Hilton and E. W. Patrick, M, 23d Infantry; B. L. Price, F, 36th Infantry; Frank Smith, C, 37th Infantry; Henry Vance, L, 37th Infantry; T. H. Austin, I, 42d Infantry; John Harris, E, 43d Infantry; Brock Comb, J. John Kelly, William Kelly and T. H. Ward, E, 44th Infantry; J. A. Callahan, E, 45th Infantry.

BRITISH MARINES TO BE LANDED AT AMOY

HONGKONG, Aug. 30.—The British cruiser Isis will land sixty marines at the British concession in Amoy to-day. The transport Formosa will proceed to Taku, though General Gaselee, commander of the British forces at Peking, wires that he does not require any more troops except cavalry.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—There is a great panic in Amoy, according to the Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring yesterday, owing to the landing of the Japanese. The Chinese are leaving and thieves are looting indiscriminately.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—A telegram has been received at the Japanese legation to the effect that having been informed by the Japanese Consul at Amoy that he has been assured by the Chinese authorities of their readiness to afford full protection to the foreign residents and their property at that port, the Japanese Government has already ordered the withdrawal of marines detailed to protect the Japanese property in the native town, and is prepared to withdraw the rest of the marines as soon as it is satisfied that the peace and order of the port are assured.

GERMAN VIEW OF RUSSIAN-AMERICAN MOVE

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—To-day's papers reprint a London dispatch from Washington, saying that the United States Government addressed a circular letter to the powers August 24 regarding their future policy in China, and also that all the powers answered that they could see no reason for changing their present policy, but were unable to discuss future plans until full reports had been received from their diplomatic representatives regarding the political situation. A high official of the German Foreign Office, whose attention was called to the dispatch, said this statement was not correct in the form in which it appeared.

ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE MEN IN SESSION

Secretary-Treasurer Asks for Adoption of a New Constitution.

Chairman of Organization Committee Reports That but Twelve States Are Not Now Represented.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 30.—The fifth annual convention of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents convened here to-day. In the absence of Mayor Rose, Corporation Counsel General J. B. Doe delivered the address of welcome. Thomas H. Geer of Cleveland responded.

E. W. Wilson of Utah introduced a resolution that:

The National Association request of the presidents of each State a complete list of all fire companies offering or writing business at cut rates, the list to be furnished on the first days of October, January, April and July of each year, and that the same be published and sent to all members.

President Woodworth then delivered his annual address. Among his recommendations were the following:

A conference with the Association of Insurance Commissioners, offering them co-operation and assistance in securing uniform and equitable legislation; means for securing a better observance of the law against overhead writing; the material restriction of brokerage; the taking of advance ground in the matter of sole agencies.

Secretary-Treasurer Frank Holmes of Chicago then made his annual report. He recommended a new constitution and platform of principles.

On account of the absence of Chairman Jackson of the grievance committee, the report of that committee was read by Thomas H. Geer of Cleveland. The report showed a large increase in the number of complaints filed, and indicated the desire on the part of the company managers to assist in redressing wrongs done agents. The report called attention to the value of State associations in adjusting local differences. A recess was then taken until afternoon.

The business of the afternoon session was principally the reading of reports of the committees on organization and legislation.

H. R. Pinkham, chairman of the committee on State organization, submitted its report. He said that at the Buffalo meeting in 1899 thirty-six States were represented, but now of the fifty States and Territories, all are organized except twelve.

Myer Cohen, chairman of the committee on legislation, presented its report. He called attention to the need of legislation favorable to insurance interests.

Lady Golf Champion.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The great event to-day in the women's national championship, which is being decided upon the links of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, was the contest between Miss Beatrix Hoyt and Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, the woman who put Miss Hoyt out last year in the women's championship at Philadelphia. It was a grand exhibition of skill, Miss Hoyt proving the victor.

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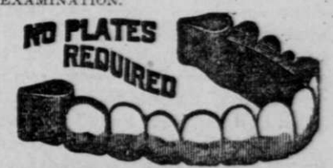
TEETH EXTRACTED AND FILLED ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN, by our late scientific method applied to the gums. No sleep-producing agent or cocaine.

These are the only dental parlors in San Francisco having PATENTED APPLIANCES and ingredients to extract, fill and apply gold crowns and porcelain crowns undetectable from natural teeth, and warranted for ten years, WITHOUT THE LEAST PAIN. Full set of teeth, $5; a perfect fit guaranteed or no pay. Gold crowns, $5. Gold fillings, $1. Silver fillings, 50c. All work done by GRADUATE DENTISTS of from 12 to 20 years' experience, and each department in charge of a specialist. Give us a call, and you will find us to do exactly as we advertise. We will tell you in advance exactly what your work will cost by a FREE EXAMINATION.



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UNCLE SAM IS TAKING A HAND IN CHINESE GAME WITH RUSSIA

Notification to the Powers That Li Hung Chang Must Be Recognized as Peace Plenipotentiary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Uncle Sam has decided to take a hand in the Chinese game with Russia, and gives the powers notice that this country deems it advisable that Li Hung Chang be accepted as China's peace plenipotentiary. In accordance with this view the following telegram has been sent to the representatives of the United States in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, Rome, Tokio and St. Petersburg:

"Department of State, Washington, Aug. 24, 1900.—The following note was received by us from the Charge of the Russian Government at this capital August 17:

"'I have just received a communication from the Imperial Government informing me of the resolution of admirals of the allied fleets interdicting the plenipotentiary of the Chinese Government, Li Hung Chang, from all communication with the Chinese authorities in the event of his arrival at Taku.

"'This resolution being inexplicable in view of the fact that all powers have recognized the utility of admitting his (Li Hung Chang's) services in the eventual negotiations for peace and especially because it would be impossible for him to fulfill his mission in the capacity of plenipotentiary if this were done, it would be desirable that the interested governments should give orders to countermand the above mentioned decision.'

"Inquiry of Admiral Remey, commanding our fleet at Taku, was first answered that no such resolution had been adopted. He now cables that the admirals have agreed to write the dean of the legations at Peking instructing in case Li Hung Chang should arrive at Taku and meantime not to allow him to communicate with Chinese shore authorities. Remey dissented from the last proposition.

"We take the same view expressed in the Russian note. In interests of peace and effective presentation of just demands of all powers against China, it seems important that the Chinese plenipotentiary should be able to communicate both with his own Government and its military commandants, whose action will be necessary to any suspension of hostilities as required in telegram to you of the 22d. Chinese Minister here is without power or advices. Li Hung Chang is prima facie authorized by imperial decree to negotiate and is the only representative of responsible authority in China so far as we are advised. We have instructed our representatives in China in spirit of Russian note.

"Any misunderstanding or divergent action on the subject by the representatives of the powers in China would be unfortunate and we would be glad to learn from other powers if there are reasons not known to us which in their judgment should lead to a view different from that which we take.

"You will communicate this to Minister of Foreign Affairs, awaiting early response.

"ADEE, Acting Secretary."